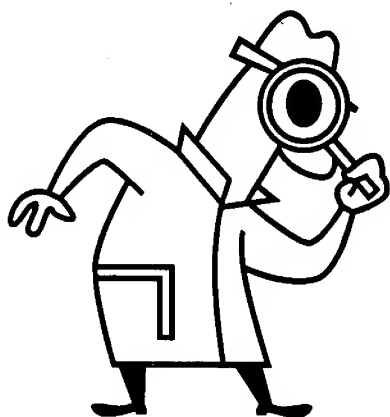


Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter

Volume 31, Number 1

March 2004



If Flies Could Talk

by Megan Hyslop

bodies' natural openings (the nose, mouth, and ears). If someone has died in a violent manner, and the cause of death is not as obvious because of advanced decomposition, larval masses concentrated in specific areas, like the back, show the victim died a violent and non-accidental death.

The life cycle of flies takes a specific amount of time to occur. Knowing this, it is possible to determine an accurate time of death. Not long ago, formal studies began about human decomposition. Dr. Bill Bass of the University of Tennessee's Anthropology Department, was the founder of "The Body Farm." This campus facility studies various ways that bodies decompose to further the knowledge of forensic science. Many of his students pioneered the information used by investigators, like insects and their relationships with cadavers.

Though forensic entomology is exact enough to warrant a conviction, there are many variables that can change important dates. The entomologist must look back in time at weather conditions during the moments the body was exposed to the elements. Hot and cold temperatures and rain are all things that can change the duration of an insect's life cycle. This may seem like a macabre subject but if you look past

On a warm July day a man is out for a walk in the woods. As he is walking, someone grabs him from behind and stabs him in the back four times. He is left for dead. This is just one scenario where forensic entomologists are called in to help with an investigation. By using entomological clues, crimes like this and others can be solved.

Aside from being decomposers, insects found at crime scenes (especially violent ones) can give us clues to when, where, and how a person died. Insects are attracted to odors released by a decaying corpse. Carrion beetles visit corpses late in the decomposition process, while flies are the first responders. Flies want to lay their eggs in moist areas like in the

For more information about the body farm visit:

<http://web.utk.edu/~anthrop/index.htm>

Or read *Death's Acre*. by: Dr. Bill Bass and Jon Jefferson

For more information on forensic entomology visit:

<http://www.forensicentomology.com/index.html>

<http://www.missouri.edu/~agwww/entomology/>

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the disturbing aspects, it's easy to see why this is so important. Cases have convicted and freed criminals with help from entomological evidence. Victim's families have been given closure because of the Body Farm's perseverance. Giving insects the opportunity to tell their stories of what unfolded after a crime gives a voice to the dead who never got a chance to speak. ☘

The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter is published three times a year, at irregular intervals. It is provided to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information by the membership, and to keep the members informed of the activities of the organization. Members are strongly encouraged to contribute items for inclusion in the newsletter. Please send all news items, notes, new or interesting insect records, season summaries, and research requests to the editor:

Janice Stiefel, 2125 Grove Road, Bailey's Harbor, WI 54202, (920) 839-9796, e-mail: jstiefel@tcl.com

NOTE: Please report any address changes to Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562. e-mail: ferge@chorus.net

A Message From Our President...

I'm so happy to be the new president of the Wisconsin Entomological Society. Since many of you don't know me, I will take this opportunity to introduce myself. I am a third year undergraduate majoring in Entomology. The professors I've had have been excellent; all willing to go the extra mile for their students.

My interests in entomology span across the board. I was first introduced by way of butterflies, which will always be my first love. After taking several courses though, I developed other interests, as well. Right now I find agriculture very stimulating, especially in a biological control sense. I am also intrigued by forensics and have developed an interest in going into forensic science with an emphasis in entomology. Aside from insects, I am also a very active gardener, planting mostly Wisconsin natives. I am especially fond of prairie plants because they are the best at attracting droves of insects.

On campus I am the co-president of the Undergraduate Entomology Club and a member of Insect Ambassadors. During the summer I help teach a summer

school class about insects and plants and volunteer at Olbrich Botanical Gardens in Madison.

I was just granted control of the WES website so it should be under construction shortly. Rather than updating it, I am going to start from scratch. Please e-mail me if there is anything you would like to contribute. The database of insect photos and information has been put on hold. If there is anything you think would be great to have on the site, please let me know!

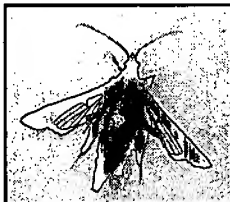
In past summers some of you have organized field trips. This has been difficult because the weather is quite volatile here. If you plan on going on a collecting, baiting, photographing, or anything else trip and you wouldn't mind people tagging along, please e-mail me. I will compile a list of people willing to go on impromptu field trips and post it on our website.

As always, I encourage you to submit articles (or anything related to insects) to the newsletter editor. Its circulation is only possible with your help. Please, don't be shy! Once again, I am very excited to be WES president. I hope to see many of you at our next meeting.

Megan Hyslop

"Reintroducing natural landscape elements into urban and suburban neighborhoods may be one of the greatest contributions to ecosystem conservation that we can make. Butterflies and native plant species depend on one another to survive. While butterflies pollinate the flowers, the plants provide butterflies with food, housing, and sometimes chemical protection. Eggs are laid on specific host plants, whose leaves provide ample food for the larvae. Judiciously selected nectar plants provide fuel for adults in their quest to find mates and reproduce."

—Newsletter of the National Wildflower Research Center (1992)



**MYSTERY
INSECT**
from
November
2003
Newsletter

ANSWER:

Clematis Clearwing Moth
(*Alcathoe caudata*)
Family: Sesiidae
Clear-Winged Moths

There were no correct answers, but the following four people identified to the Sesiidae Family.

Ron Huber, Bloomington, MN
Kathryn Kirk, Madison, WI
Jim Mason, North Wichita, KS
Carroll Rudy, Chilton, WI

Wisconsin Entomological Society

Dues for 2004

(Due on Jan 1, 2004)

Individual Membership

\$5.00 per year

Family Membership

\$10.00 per year

Sustaining Membership

\$15.00 per year

Patron Membership

\$25.00 per year

Please make checks payable to:
Wisconsin Entomological Society

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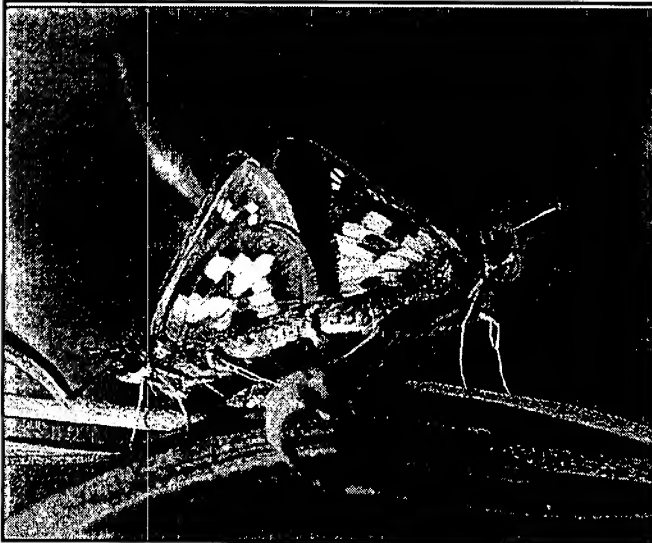
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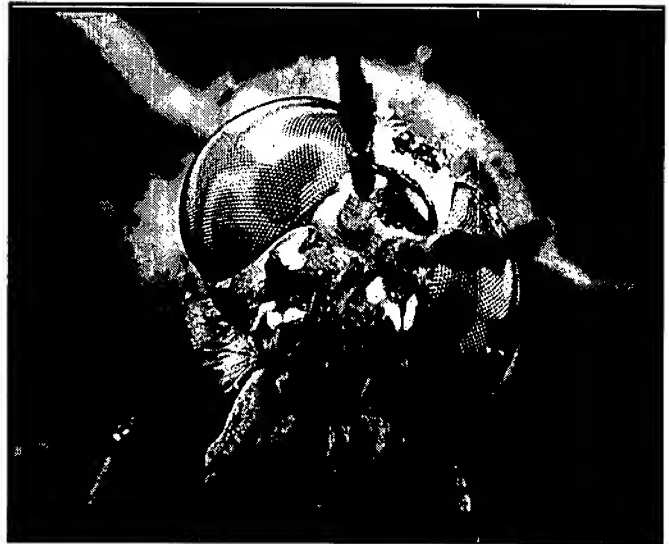
2003 PHOTO SALON WINNERS



Peck's Skippers (*Polltes peckius*)—mating

FIRST PLACE

Photo by Janice Stiefel, Bailey's Harbor, WI
Taken during the 2003 Door County WES Field Trip



Deer Fly Eye (*Chrysops pikei*)—magnified

SECOND PLACE

Photo by Roy Lukes, Egg Harbor, WI



Mottled Darner
(*Aeshna clepsydra*)

THIRD PLACE

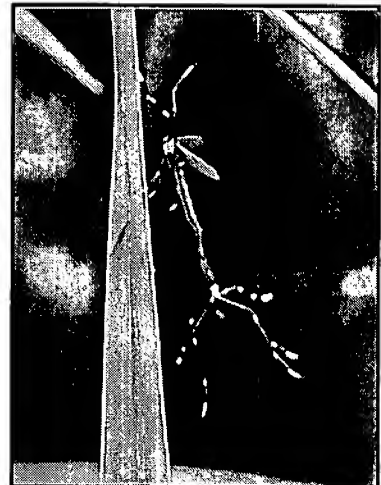
Photo by Karl Legler, Sauk City, WI
**RARE
SPECIAL CONCERN**



Banded Argiope Spider
(*Argiope trifasciata*)

FOURTH PLACE

Photo by Roy Lukes,
Egg Harbor, WI



Phantom Craneflies—mating
(*Blattacomorpha clavipes*)

FIFTH PLACE

Photo by Dorothy Legler,
Sauk City, WI



The Wisconsin Entomological Society's Annual Meeting and Photo Salon was held on Nov. 8, 2003 in Madison at Russell Labs on the UW-Madison campus. It was attended by about 24 people. A brief business meeting was called to order by Vice-President, Phil Pellitteri. Election of officers was held, with the slate of candidates consisting of Megan Hyslop, President; Phil Pellitteri, Vice-President; and Les Ferge, Secretary/Treasurer. They were unanimously elected. Megan presented her goals for the club and its website and Phil gave a visual summary of the year's insect activities. Members brought insect photos and specimens for ID and a great time was had comparing notes, observations and discussing the summer's experiences. 🌿

Dragonflies are relicts of our ancient Earth, surviving 300 million years of environmental change. Today there are over 450 dragonfly species in North America alone. But one species native to the Great Lakes region is nearly extinct: the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*).

The Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is identified by its bright green eyes and golden stripes on its thorax. It is the only dragonfly in the U.S. protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act, and was first listed as endangered in 1995. The primary threat to the dragonfly is the destruction of its habitat. The species is wetland-dependant and one of its last population strongholds is being

PRESERVING the Endangered Hine's Emerald Dragonfly

by Brent Plater

rapidly developed by urban sprawl. Conservationists in the Great Lakes region have known for years that as the dragonfly goes, so goes our quality of life. By protecting the habitat for the dragonfly, we also protect our water quality and prevent our communities from becoming barren landscapes of parking lots and highways. But the Bush Administration inexplicably preempted habitat protection for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, announcing without any

reasoning that habitat protection for the dragonfly was being "withdrawn."

Strangely, the Fish and Wildlife Service hadn't even proposed to protect the habitat of the dragonfly in the first place. In fact, the regional Fish and Wildlife Service has completely abdicated its responsibility to protect habitat for endangered species. Of the 68 species listed as threatened or endangered within the region, only four have critical habitat designated; two of those designations occurred in the early 70s and the other two were forced by citizen petitions and/or lawsuits. It is apparent that the region has taken the position for nearly a quarter century that it will not designate critical habitat for endangered species...absent some sort of administrative or legal filing that compels them to do so.

If critical habitat were designated for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, the protections for the species would be greatly enhanced. Under the ESA, the listing of a species is designed to insure that the species does not suffer further harm. The protection of the species' habitat, on the other hand, must be designed to insure that the species recovers from the brink of extinction. As such, species with critical habitat designated have been shown to be twice as likely to be recovering as species without these habitat areas protected.

The Center for Biological Diversity, joined by environmental organizations from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Missouri has, therefore, initiated legal proceedings against the Bush Administration to protect the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly's habitat. It defies both the law and common sense for the Bush Administration to try and withdraw habitat protections for the dragonfly when its primary threat is habitat destruction. By protecting the dragonfly's habitat, we can insure that this incredible species recovers and protect the quality of life for millions of Americans. 🌿

Brent is a Michigan native and a Staff Attorney for the Center for Biological Diversity. He can be reached at:

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510-663-0616

THE MIGRATION OF THE DUCKTAIL MOTH

From Costa Rica...The Tico Times

September 26, 2003

by Jamie McEvoy



Ducktail Moth

(*Uranula fulgens*)

<http://www.mbarnes.force9.co.uk/bellzemoths/images2/uraful.htm>

"To see one of the world's most amazing insect migrations, you don't have to bike miles into a national park or scramble atop a canopy skywalk. Simply stand outside anywhere in the Central Valley for ten minutes, and you are likely to see hundreds of Ducktail Moths flying overhead. A migration of this magnitude happens only once every six years, according to Costa Rica butterfly expert, Jorge Corrales. The migration began in early August and is expected to continue through the end of September. The best time to see the migration is in the morning between 7 and 8 A.M., he said.

Unfortunately, the best place to see a Ducktail Moth up close and personal is along the side of a road, Corrales said. The greatest danger for the migrating moths is not the distance of the migration or the strong winds that they encounter; the greatest danger is getting hit by a car. This species of moth flies less than 10 meters above the ground, making them more vulnerable to head-on collisions with windshields. A moth migration may not sound as exotic or majestic as a butterfly migration, but the Ducktail Moth is not your ordinary, gray closet moth. Its Latin name, *Uranula fulgens*, comes from its magnificent green color that resembles the planet Uranus and its *fulgens*, which in Latin means "brilliance" or "resplendence."

The Ducktail Moth, also commonly called the Green Page Moth in English or *Colipato* in Spanish, averages eight centimeters in width. The solid black background of its wings provides a splendid contrast for the metallic green bands of color that run lengthwise down its wings. It has long hindwings that add to its grandeur. The moth migrates when food sources for the larvae become inedible. The *Omphalea* plant, which provides moths with sustenance in swampy mangroves, responds to continued moth prey by increasing the level of toxins in its leaves, forcing the moths to fly to the Caribbean Coast to find plants that are not as toxic to raise the next generation of larvae. After the plants on the Pacific side are given several months to recover from the feeding frenzy, toxicity levels decrease and the moths can return to eat again on the Pacific coast.

One of the most interesting details of this migration is that it occurs simultaneously throughout Latin America, from Mexico to Ecuador. When the moths in Costa Rica begin to move from the Peninsula de Osa toward the Caribbean coast of Limon, a similar local migration is occurring in Mexico from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico." 🌿

—Submitted by Carole Maronek, Ellison Bay, Wisconsin

LADY BUG, LADY BUG!

by Carroll Rudy

*Ladybug, ladybug,
Fly away home.
Your house is on fire,
Your children will burn.*

When I started in the first grade at a one-room country school in the Pennsylvania hills, I learned this little rhyme. We children recited it whenever we found a ladybug in the schoolyard. Ladybugs weren't as common as they are now, so each and every one fascinated us. We loved their pretty colors. We'd put the ladybug on our hand, repeat the rhyme and throw the insect into the wind. In my schoolyard, little kids had learned their games from older kids for generations, but somewhere along the line, the rhyme got revised. The Old World versions were:

*Ladybug, ladybug,
Fly away home.
Your house is on fire,
Your children will roam.
Except little Nan,
Who sits in a pan,
Weaving gold laces
As fast as she can.*

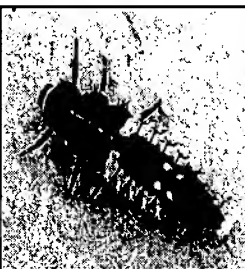
or

*Ladybug! Ladybug!
Fly away home;
Your house is on fire,
Your children all gone;
All but one,
And her name is Ann,
And she crept under
The pudding pan.*

This distressing children's verse started in England a long time ago. After the crops were harvested, the fields were set afire to clear away dead vines and stubble. Ladybugs were warned to fly away so they wouldn't burn, but the larvae and pupae (the ladybugs' children) were incinerated. As for the pudding pan, food was cooked over an open fire in those days, so an unfortunate insect hiding under one didn't fare any better than the ones in the field. Since beetle larvae don't



**Multicolored Asian
Lady Beetle Adult**



**Larva
(black and orange)**



**Pupa
(black and orange)**

Photos: Janice Stiefel

spin cocoons, I'm not sure what the gold laces are about. More than 4,000 species of ladybugs are found in the world and nearly 400 of those are native to North America. The pesty one is *Harmonia axyridis* (the Multicolored Asian Lady Beetle) which is not native, but was imported from Asia to control Pecan Aphids in the south.

In medieval Europe, farmers whose crops were besieged by aphids, prayed to the Virgin Mary for help. Ladybugs came, ate the pests and saved the crops! Believing the insects were heaven-sent, farmers started calling them "The Beetles of Our Lady," which was eventually shortened to "Lady Bugs." The red wings represented the Virgin's cloak and the black spots represented her joys and sorrows. People were very fond of Ladybugs so the little beetles inspired many superstitions. Seeing a ladybug brings good luck, killing one brings misfortune. If you catch a ladybug in your house, count the number of spots on the beetle's back and you'll get as many dollars as there are dots. If a man and a woman together notice a ladybug, they will fall in love. In France, ladybugs foretold fine weather. If you were sick and a ladybug landed on you, the sickness would fly away with the beetle. Swarms of ladybugs foretold a good harvest—possibly true since they ate so many pesky aphids. In some parts of Germany, babies were brought by the ladybug instead of the stork. People also counted the spots on ladybugs to forecast the future: The less spots there were the better your luck would be. More than seven spots brought bad news—or a famine. For early American pioneers, finding ladybugs hibernating in their log cabins during the winter brought good luck. Some people believed that

the number of spots on a ladybug indicated how many children you would have.

This past fall there were phenomenal numbers of ladybugs. Thousands flew around the house on sunny days, and hundreds came inside to hibernate. I must be going to have very good luck indeed! But which one should I count the spots on to predict the future? Asian Multicolored Ladybugs can have from zero to a dozen spots. Each one is different. They also vary in color from dull yellow to scarlet orange.

Rather than predicting future weather, their vast numbers indicated past weather. Last summer's long dry spell provided a bountiful feast of aphids because the aphids were not washed off the trees by rain. But when fall comes the aphids freeze, the leaves fall off the trees, and the ladybugs are homeless. Also, they are searching for safe, warm places to hibernate. Human homes look very inviting.

Asian Ladybugs aren't as popular as our native ladybugs used to be, inasmuch as when their food is gone they chew on us instead. Adding insult to injury, when you brush one off, its defense against predators kicks in: a vile-smelling fluid leaks out of the leg joints. Most unappetizing! Nothing wants to eat one.

Just try to remember that people used to pray for them to come, and in more recent times they spent good money buying them by the quart to protect their crops. You can have all you want for free. Isn't that good luck? ☘

Carroll is a WES member, former biology teacher and currently editor of *Calumet Nature Studies Newsletter*, published by Ledge View Nature Center, Chilton, Wisconsin.

Not only butterflies fly during daylight hours, some moths do, as well. This page is an introduction to what you might see flying when you are hiking in Wisconsin fields and woodlands this summer. I hope this entices you to go beyond butterflies and discover the often unnoticed and under-appreciated moths, too.

DAY-FLYING MOTHS

Text and Photos
by Janice Stiefel



Confused Haploa Moth

(*Haploa confusa*)

Family: Arctiidae

Checklist #8112; wingspan 1½ in.
Forewing design variable, black and white; head is orange.



White-Striped Black Moth

(*Trichodezia albivittata*)

Family: Geometridae

Checklist #7430; wingspan ½ in.
Wings are black and white. Very small!

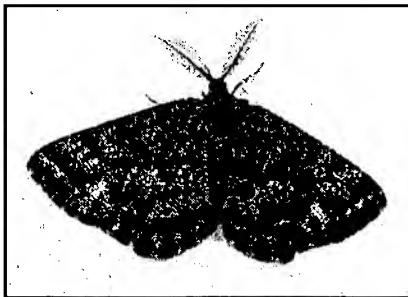


White-Banded Black Moth

(*Rheumaptera subhastata*)

Family: Geometridae

Checklist #7294; wingspan: 1½ in.
Wings are black and white.

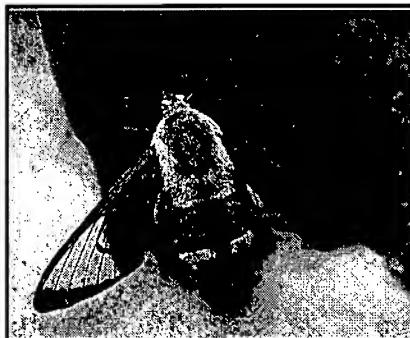


Cranberry Spanworm Moth

(*Ematurga amittaria*)

Family: Geometridae

Checklist #6436; wingspan 1½ in.
Wings powdery orange/rusty brown;
Found during WES Field Trip 2002.

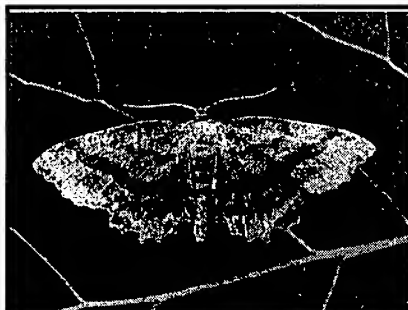


Snowberry Clearwing Moth

(*Hemaris diffinis*)

Family: Sphingidae

Checklist #7855; wingspan 1¼ in.
Transparent wings with blackish-brown
scales; spindle-shaped body is blackish-
brown and yellow.

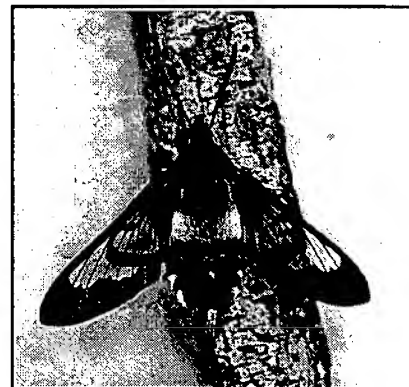


Scallop Moth

(*Cepphis armataria*)

Family: Geometridae

Checklist #6835; wingspan 1¼ in.
Wings are light brown with purplish
brown lines.

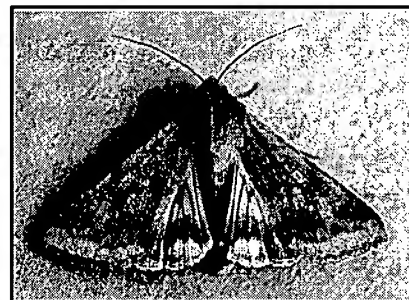


Hummingbird Clearwing Moth

(*Hemaris thysbe*)

Family: Sphingidae

Checklist #7853; wingspan: 1¾ in.
Wings transparent with brown scales;
spindle-shaped body is olive green with
reddish bands across abdomen and
rear tufts.

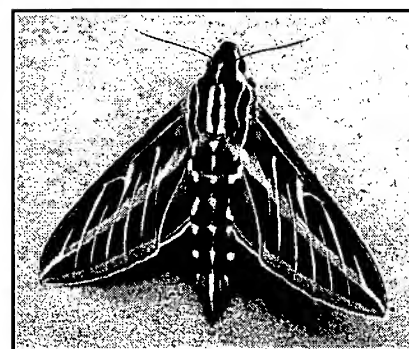


Corn Earworm Moth

(*Helioverpa zea*)

Family: Noctuidae

Checklist #11068; wingspan 1½ in.
Forewing yellowish-tan with variable
reddish brown, olive green or gray
markings.



White-Lined Sphinx Moth

(*Hyles lineata*)

Family: Sphingidae

Checklist #7894; wingspan 3¼ in.
Forewing is dark olive brown with an
even, pale tan stripe extending from
base to apex; white streaks cover veins.
Hindwing is black with a pink median
band.

New county records are indicated by county names appearing in CAPITAL letters. Abbreviations used in the data include:

CF = County Forest
NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
SF = State Forest
SNA = State Natural Area
SWA = State Wildlife Area.

2003 WISCONSIN LEPIDOPTERA SEASON SUMMARY

Coordinator: Leslie A. Ferge

Contributors Cited:

James A. Ebner (JAE) James C. Parkinson (JCP)
Carol B. Ferge (CBF) Janice J. Stiefel (JJS)
Leslie A. Ferge (LAF) Ann & Scott Swengel (SAS)
Waldemar E. Kmentt (WEK)

After another relatively mild winter with less than average snowfall, cool spring conditions tended to delay the emergence of many species. Temperature and rainfall fluctuated greatly in spring and early summer, but most areas of the state were very dry through most of the season. Late season conditions were fairly mild. Numbers of many butterfly species were down significantly, particularly the usually common *Erynnis* and *Colias* species. Moth numbers seemed down as well, particularly the early spring and late summer and fall species. Even the late season

armyworm and cutworm moths usually abundant at bait and light were noticeably reduced. Migratory butterfly species were down for the second year in a row, with fewer species reported and generally low numbers seen. *Vanessa cardui* was a notable exception, appearing in abundance in the southern counties from late August into mid-October, but also seen in fair numbers in far northwestern Wisconsin.

The records are arranged systematically by checklist number, following the *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico* (Hodges et al.,

<u>MONA NO.</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CONTR.</u>
BUTTERFLIES				
Hesperiidae				
3954	Burnett	Crex Meadows & Burnett CF	17 May & 26 Jul 2003	SAS
3977	Waukesha	Kettle Moraine SF	31 Jul & 26 Sep 2003	JAE
4006	Waukesha	Kettle Moraine SF	17 Jul 2003	JAE
4013	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	9 Sep 2003	JCP
4020	Marinette	Marinette County Forest	9 Aug 2003	SAS
4022	Crawford	Hogback Prairie	13 Jul 2003	SAS
4022	Grant	Nelson Dewey State Park	20 Jul 2003	SAS
4023	Burnett	Crex Meadows & Burnett CF	17 Aug 2003	SAS
4023	Douglas	Douglas County WA	15 Aug 2003	SAS
4023	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	10-22 Aug 2003	SAS
4023	Sauk	Mirror Lake State Park	26-27 Aug 2003	SAS
4027	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	16 May 2003	SAS
4027	Marinette	Dunbar Barrens	14 Jun 2003	SAS
4033	Burnett	Kohler-Peet Barrens	31 May 2003	JCP
4080	Dane	Mazomanie Wildlife Area	5 Jun 2003	LAF
4080	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	16 May-13 Jun 2003	SAS
4080	Sauk	Mirror Lake SP	28 May-4 Jun 2003	SAS
Papilionidae				
4170	Waukesha	Kettle Moraine SF	25 May & 26 Aug 2003	JAE
Pieridae				
4195	Walworth	Lulu Lake	13 May 2003	JAE
4202	Dane	Mazomanie Wildlife Area	9 May 2003	LAF
4202	Iowa	Arena	9 May 2003	LAF
4237	Burnett	Crex Meadows	26 Jul 2003	SAS
4237	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	9 Sep 2003	JCP
4237	Jackson	Black River SF	1 Aug 2003	SAS
Lycaenidae				
4325	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	16-30 May 2003	SAS
4325	Wood	Wood County Forest	18-21 May 2003	SAS
4326	Burnett	Burnett County Forest	17 May 2003	SAS
4326	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	18 May 2003	SAS
4328	DOOR	Toft Point SNA	23 May 2003	LAF
4374	Marinette	Shrine Rd. 3 Jul 2003	9 Aug 2003	SAS
4375	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	26 May- 25 Jun 2003	SAS
4375	Wood	Hwy X & Sandhill WA	18 Jul-22 Aug 2003	SAS
Riodinidae				
4391	Fond du Lac	Northern Kettle Moraine SF	2 Aug 2003	SAS

Nymphalidae

4435	Vanessa cardui	Ashland	Ashland	21 Sep 2003	SAS
4435	Vanessa cardui	Bayfield	Bark Bay, Meyer Beach	19-26 Sep 2003	SAS
4435	Vanessa cardui	Douglas	Pattison SP	20 Sep 2003	SAS
4435	Vanessa cardui	Waukesha	Okauchee	21 Aug-19 Oct 2003	JAЕ
4440	Junonia coenia	Grant	Eagle Point Road	28 Jun 2003	JCP
4447	Euptoleta claudia	Jackson	Jackson CF, Dike 17	18 May, 22 Aug 2003	SAS
4447	Euptoleta claudia	Portage	Buena Vista	29 Jun-18 Jul 2003	SAS
4463	Boloria eunomia dawsoni	Ashland	Glidden	15 Jun 2003	SAS
4464	Boloria selene myrina	Waukesha	Kettle Moraine SF (Ottawa Lake)	1 Jul 2003	JAЕ
4465	Boloria bellona	Waukesha	Kettle Moraine SF (Ottawa Lake)	1-6 Jul 2003	JAЕ
4466	Boloria frigga saga	Ashland	Glidden	15 Jun 2003	SAS
4466	Boloria frigga saga	Douglas	Milchesky Road	25 May 2003	SAS
4471	Boloria freija	Douglas	Lyman Lake Bog	17-25 May 2003	SAS
4557	Asterocampa celtis	Grant	Jamestown Twp.	28 Jun 2003	JCP
4562.1	Asterocampa clyton	Grant	Jamestown Twp.	28 Jun 2003	JCP
4614	Danaus plexippus	Door	Bailey's Harbor	4 Oct 2003	JAЕ
4614	Danaus plexippus	Waukesha	Okauchee	11 Jun-11 Oct 2003	JAЕ

MOTHS

Geometridae

6261	Heliomata cycladata	Rock	Turtle Twp.	20-24 Jun 2003	WEK
6436	Ematurga amitaria	Oneida	Cedar Falls Road	1 Jun 2003	CBF
6665	Erannis tiliaria	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	27 Oct 2003	JJS
7197	Eulithis gracilineata	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	18 Aug 2003	JJS
7199	Eulithis propulsata	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	19 Jul 2003	JJS
7208	Eulithis serrataria	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	3 Aug 2003	JJS
7433	Epirrita autumnata henshawi	Door	Bailey's Harbor	13 Sep-9 Oct 2003	JJS
7433	Epirrita autumnata henshawi	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	10 Oct 2003	LAF

Laslocampidae

7673	Tolyte laricis	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	7 Aug 2003	LAF
7685	Heteropacha rileyana	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF

Saturniidae

7730	Hemileuca maia complex	COLUMBIA	Portage	8 Oct 2003	LAF
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Sphingidae

7776	Manduca quinquemaculata	Richland	Knapp Creek	9 Sep 2003	JCP
7802	Sphinx chersis	Marathon	Wausau	20 Jun 2003	JCP
7807	Sphinx canadensis	Langlade	Bogus Swamp	21 Jun 2003	JCP
7809	Sphinx kalmiae	Door	Bailey's Harbor	17 Jul 2003	JJS
7810	Sphinx gordius	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
7812	Sphinx drupiferarum	Door	Bailey's Harbor	4 Jul 2003	JJS
7871	Deidamia inscripta	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	29 May 2003	LAF
7873	Amphion floridensis	Marathon	Mosinee	28 May 2003	JCP
7886	Darapsa pholus	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	16 Jul 2003	JJS

Notodontidae

7934	Gluphisia lintneri	Door	Bailey's Harbor	5 May 2003	JJS
8006	Schizura badia	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF

Arctidae

8052	Crambidia pura	IOWA	Arena	14 Jun 2003	LAF
8146	Ecpantheria scribonia	Rock	Turtle Twp.	2-4 Jul 2003	WEK
8195	Grammia oithona	IOWA	Arena	14 Jun 2003	LAF

Lymantrilidae

8308	Orgyia antiqua nova	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	9 Oct 2003	JJS
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Noctuidae

8323.1	Idia sp. [conclisa of authors]	MARATHON	Norrie Bog	7 Jul 2003	LAF
8349	Zanclognatha protumnusalis	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	22 Jul 2003	JJS
8361	Macrochilo louisiana	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	30 Jul 2003	JJS
8361	Macrochilo louisiana	MARATHON	Norrie Bog	7 Jul 2003	LAF
8361	Macrochilo louisiana	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
8445	Bomolocha abalienalis	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	2 Jul 2003	JJS
8491	Ledaea perditalis	IOWA	Arena	14 Jun 2003	LAF
8500	Metalectra quadrisignata	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	16 Aug 2003	JJS
8592	Cissusa spadix	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	27 Apr 2003	LAF
8618	Drasteria graphica atlantica	IOWA	Arena	18 May 2003	LAF
8699	Zale obliqua	Oneida	Minocqua Twp.	24 May 2003	LAF
8731	Euclidia cuspidea	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	1 Jul 2003	JJS
8798	Catocala neogama	Richland	Knapp Creek	9 Sep 2003	JCP
8806	Catocala parta	Richland	Knapp Creek	9 Sep 2003	JCP
8817	Catocala briseis	Door	Bailey's Harbor	5 Aug 2003	JJS

8821	Catocala semirelictica	Door	Bailey's Harbor	29 Aug 2003	JJS
8832	Catocala cara	Richland	Knapp Creek	9 Sep 2003	JCP
8834	Catocala amatrix	Richland	Knapp Creek	9 Sep 2003	JCP
8864	Catocala grynea	Door	Bailey's Harbor	17 Aug 2003	JJS
8865	Catocala praeclara	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	7 Aug 2003	LAF
8880	Abrostola ovalis	IOWA	Arena	18 May 2003	LAF
8904	Chrysanympa formosa	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
8950	Plusia putnami	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
8952	Plusia contexta	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
8957	Paectes oculatrix	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
8957	Paectes oculatrix	Rock	Turtle Twp.	4 Jul 2003	WEK
8970	Baileya ophthalmica	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	2 Jul 2003	JJS
9199	Acronicta rubricoma	IOWA	Arena	18 May 2003	LAF
9208	Acronicta betulae	IOWA	Arena	18 May 2003	LAF
9309	Psychomorpha epimenis	Grant	Millville Twp. (Baxter Lane)	3 May 2003	LAF
9406	Oligia fractilinea	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	30 Jul 2003	JJS
9427	Meropoleon diversicolor	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	3 Sep 2003	LAF
9428	Meropoleon ambifuscum	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	3 Sep 2003	LAF
9429	Lemmeria digitali	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	10 Oct 2003	LAF
9464	Papaipema cerina	Richland	Knapp Creek	Sep 2003	JCP
9466	Papaipema cataphracta	Dane	Middleton	8 Oct 2003	LAF
9479	Papaipema lysimachiae	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	17 Sep 2003	JJS
9479	Papaipema lysimachiae	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	3 Sep 2003	LAF
9483	Papaipema inquaesita	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	10 Oct 2003	LAF
9490	Papaipema nephelepten	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	3 Sep 2003	LAF
9493	Papaipema appassioata	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	3 Sep 2003	LAF
9501	Papaipema eupatorii	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	10 Oct 2003	LAF
9516	Hydraecia stramentosa	Richland	Knapp Creek	9 Sep 2003	JCP
9524	Bellura brehmei	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	2 Jul 2003	LAF
9696	Condica vecors	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	22 Jul 2003	JJS
9887	Lithophane bethunei	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	27 Apr 2003	LAF
9887	Lithophane bethunei	WALWORTH	Richmond Twp.	16 Mar 2003	LAF
9891	Lithophane amanda	Marathon	Mosinee	11 May 2003	JCP
9939	Eupsilia devia	Marquette	Comstock Bog	13 Apr 2003	LAF
9939	Eupsilia devia	Richland	Gotham	15 Mar 2003	LAF
9947	Epiglaea aplata	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	10 Oct 2003	LAF
10007	Feralla major	Marathon	Mosinee	11 May 2003	JCP
10008	Feralla comstocki	Marathon	Mosinee	11 May 2003	JCP
10008	Feralla comstock	OZAUKEE	Cedarburg Bog	27 Apr 2003	LAF
10177	Calophasia lunula	Door	Bailey's Harbor	6 Aug 2003	JJS
10307	Trichordestra lilacina	DOOR	Bailey's Harbor	6 Jul 2003	JJS
10988	Coenophila opacifrons	Ozaukee	Cedarburg Bog	3 Sep 2003	LAF
11012.1	Noctua pronuba	Rock	Turtle Twp.	3 Sep-7 Oct 2003	WEK
11095	Schinia indiana	Jackson	Jackson County Forest	30 May 2003	SAS
11128	Schinia arcigera	Door	Bailey's Harbor	24 Aug 2003	LAF
11174	Schinia lucens	Iowa	Deer Valley Golf Course	20 Jul 2003	SAS

THE 29th ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT, 2003

by Ann Swengel

The 29th annual NABA Butterfly Count was held in summer 2003, sponsored by the North American Butterfly Association (NABA). Participants in the count conducted a one-day census of all butterflies observed at sites within their count area, a 15-mile diameter circle. In 2003, 471 butterfly counts were held. This was a small reduction in number counts compared to 2002 (503) and 2001 (481) but still well above the number in 2000 (425) and all years before that. The 424 counts in the U.S. in 2003 (417 in 2002, 401 in 2001) occurred in 44 states (counting DC as a state). From 1996 until 2000, the number of states with counts had consistently hovered at 44-45. In 2001, the number of states peaked at 48, with only Hawaii, Nevada, and Rhode Island missing. In 2002, additional missing states were Alabama and Alaska; in 2003, New Hampshire and Utah. All of these states have had at least one count in the past. Perhaps 2004 is the year when all these states will rejoin the program!

The state with the most counts was Texas (43 in 2003, 48

in 2002), followed by Florida (40 in 2003, 32 in 2002).

The 56 Canadian counts in 2003 (84 in 2002, 79 in 2001, 66 in 1999-2000) occurred in 5 provinces (the same as 2001 and 2002). The province with the most counts was Ontario (25 in 2003, 25 in 2002). Mexico had only 2 counts in one state (Nuevo Leon) in 2002 and 2001, down from the record 7 in 3 states in 2000. But the Mexican counts more than made up for this by reporting their usual dazzling butterfly species totals, with 114 species at Monterrey and 118 at Rancho Picachos.

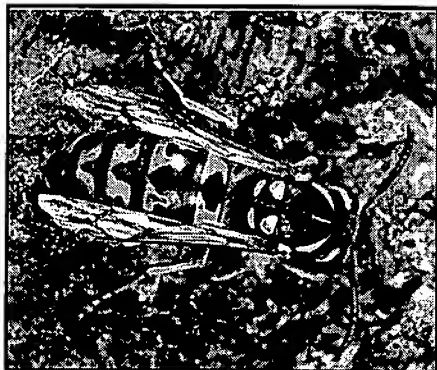
To Order the 2003 Report:

Please send your report order (specifying year of count results desired) by check or money order payable to NABA (or "North American Butterfly Association") in US dollars only for \$10 (NABA members) or \$15 (non-members) each (price includes postage) to: NABA - Butterfly Count, 4 Delaware Road Morristown, NJ 07960. For more information, see NABA's website: www.naba.org

Wisconsin Entomological Society



Janice Sttefel, Editor
2125 Grove Rd.
Bailey's Harbor, WI 54202



German Yellowjacket female queen

Photo: Courtesy of

<http://www.inra.fr/Internet/Produits/HYPPZ/RAVAGEUR/6vesger.htm>

The German Yellowjacket (*Vespula germanica*) was introduced into North America from Europe. The site, manner and date of introduction are not known but it was first noticed in New York State in the 1960s.

When I was a child, there were no annoying yellowjackets bothering anyone at picnics. We dined in peace

German Yellowjackets

by Carroll Rudy

out-of-doors on hot summer evenings and picnicked without worrying about being pestered by anything bigger than a housefly.

My first encounter with German Yellowjackets happened at a summer camp where I was working as a naturalist in New York State in 1960. I found a nest of them after they had stung both me and the children in unprovoked attacks. The next year, I found a nest in my yard in Pennsylvania after being attacked by a mass of them. They seemed to be much more vicious than the ones I see today. While living in Ohio in the 60s I never saw or heard of any. However they crossed the country quickly, reaching Wisconsin in the 70s, but I never saw any until I moved to Calumet County from Northern Wisconsin. By the 80s they had become major pests. In the 90s

they reached the west coast of California, having crossed the continent in 30 years.

Now they nest in my yard and house foundations, are a constant annoyance at outdoor picnics and destroy the fruit we raise. Fall raspberries are now almost impossible to harvest, and they eat large holes in all my home-grown peaches and strawberries. When I raised honeybees, the hives were sometimes raided by yellowjackets, who stole some of the honey. Thus you may see yellowjackets entering a beehive, but they are raiders, not residents, and killing the honeybees to get rid of the yellowjackets is stupid, needless, and cruel. It simply destroys the innocent honeybees and leaves all the honey for yellowjackets to steal, attracting them in huge numbers to the undefended hive. ❀